

THE DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Shows daily circulation figures for various dates in 1892, with an average of 24,293.

It looks now as if we were in for it. It is now in order to demand that Editor Labouchere withdraw his sore head from public view.

As we are all laborers we have a right to participate in Monday's celebration and assist in making it a success.

There is still some hope for Rudyard Kipling. There is nothing that takes the nonsense out of a man like matrimony.

An automatic cow-milker has been invented. When the thing is fastened upon the poor animal she has to give down or give up.

We don't blame the president for hesitating about calling an extra session of congress. There are some things worse than cholera.

The cholera scare is a good thing in one respect. Many cities will be cleaned which otherwise would have remained dirty, and even the anarchists may take a bath.

Evidently the full force of the political storm is blowing over Texas. The democrats of a congressional convention in that state took 1,516 ballots before they could agree on a man.

BOTRIKE COCHRAN is to speak for Cleveland in Iowa. Perhaps he thinks that the reports of his speech against Cleveland in the Chicago convention have not reached that state yet.

It is announced that Mr. Blaine contemplates spending the winter in California. We are glad to hear it, for the trip may give him an opportunity which he has long sought, of beholding the beauties of Omaha.

JUDGING by the attention which the Chicago papers are giving to Peck, the alleged humorist who is running for re-election to the governorship of Wisconsin, he must be one of the contemplated exhibits at the World's fair.

WAS more "harmony" ever seen in democratic circles? Peck's figures, Hill's sulks, Gray's silence, Tammany's concealed enmity, fusion in Kansas, silver split in Colorado, a broken show, quarreling between the "free trade" and "force bill" bourbon campaign cry advocates, etc., etc. Isn't it a sweet democratic prospect?

A PROMINENT eastern journalist who has subscribed \$1,000 to the fund for the corruption of the west, says that investments in floaters are unsafe under the secret ballot law. He did not know that the very states in which his money is to be invested had such a law. But democratic committees can always dispose of money in some way.

THE two counterfeiters who escaped from the county jail by the coal hole, having been given unusual freedom because they were considered trusty, have proven that there is no honor among men who are in the business of making bogus money. This was a shock to those who have supposed that a counterfeiter must be the soul of honor.

A NEW YORK newspaper has discovered that no native of Chicago ever did anything worth mentioning in literature, and a Chicago paper has made the important announcement that the only distinctively New York literature is that which has been suppressed by Anthony Comstock. This goes to show that there is no jealousy or ill feeling between the two cities.

A MEMBER of the Board of Education takes THE BEE to task for stating that Superintendent Fitzpatrick looks with favor upon the teachers' training school. The member says that the superintendent is thoroughly opposed to it. A careful perusal of the superintendent's official report will not bear out either contention. He presents arguments for and against the proposition. In a personal discussion of the subject, however, Mr. Fitzpatrick yesterday expressed himself opposed to the training school.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary says that if Dixon, the colored puglist, is defeated by his white opponent in New Orleans there will be a cry about "southern outrages" by the republican press. There is no danger of that. The republicans are not particularly interested in prize fighters of any complexion. But the suggestion reminds us that a southern man has recently declared his belief that the success of Dixon would render it necessary for the white men of the south to carry knives in order to keep their colored fellow citizens in a proper state of subjection.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The melancholy days of the post sang, "The saddest of the year," With wailing winds and weeping skies, And meadows brown and fern, are not far off, and their approach should remind all that after making provision for their own wants and comforts there is a duty to be done in helping those who are less fortunate, and who must suffer unless the helping hand of charity is extended to them. It is highly probable that the work of benevolence in Omaha during the coming winter will have to be on a larger scale than for several years. A great many laboring people have found but scant employment during the summer, no more than sufficient to meet their daily wants, and not a few of these will have to be assisted or wholly provided for during the period when there is no demand for their labor. Those who are best advised regarding the situation anticipate a greatly enlarged demand for charity, and it is not too soon to begin preparing to meet it.

The Associated Charities of the City of Omaha, was organized for the purpose of instituting an efficient and thorough system of charitable work. Its design is to carry on this work so that the worthy poor shall have their wants properly provided for and shall be afforded opportunities to help themselves. It proposes that charity shall be dispensed in a practical way, according to the merits of every case calling for it. Promiscuous alms-giving is an evil because it encourages begging and does not discriminate between the deserving and the undeserving. A great deal is given in this way, in the name of charity, that is worse than thrown away. The Associated Charities propose to do away, as far as possible, with this promiscuous giving by providing a channel through which the charitably disposed may have their benefactions dispensed with the assurance that they will get into no unworthy hands, and at any rate that the chances of their doing so will be reduced to the minimum.

The Associated Charities is incorporated, and its incorporators and officers are among our most reputable and responsible citizens. It does not propose a new experiment, but will operate upon a plan that has been successfully tried in other cities for years. It is superfluous to say that the association is entitled to the fullest confidence of the people of Omaha and the work it proposes to do ought to insure it a most generous support. "Whoso giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

THE SCANDINAVIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The northwest is the home of the Scandinavians in this country. According to a paper in the September Form, by Prof. Koudric C. Babcock, there are in this section of the country 750,000 inhabitants of Scandinavian birth. Adding to these the second generation, enumerated as native born, and the number is nearly 1,000,000.

The story of the coming of this great host of peaceful conquerors of prairie and forest, says Prof. Babcock, by the side of which the early Teutonic migrations were but small marauding parties, is an uneventful, but not an unimportant chapter in our history. It was in 1825, according to this authority, that the first company of Scandinavian immigrants reached New York from Norway and made a settlement near Rochester, N. Y. In the next ten years only a few hundreds came, and it was not until 1836 that the first permanent western settlement was made in Illinois. Settlements followed in subsequent years in Wisconsin and Iowa. Swedes and Danes, as well as Norwegians, began to come, and by 1843 the stream was flowing with some regularity. The Scandinavian population in 1850 was 18,000, and ten years later it had increased to 72,000. The immigration of these people during the civil war was light, but later the movement was renewed with greater vigor than before and reached its climax in 1882, when the population was increased from this source to the extent of 105,326. In the five years ending with 1885, 352,334 Scandinavians arrived in the United States, and in the next five years the number was 304,160.

Prof. Babcock says that while famine, burdensome taxation and overpopulation have been not inconsiderable factors in promoting Scandinavian immigration, the natural love of adventure, the prospect of ownership of land, which is practically impossible to the great majority in the old home, and the desire for greater personal independence have been the motives of Scandinavian immigration. "The broad, rich prairies of the northwest have had from the first an Eden-like attractiveness to these north folk, coming as they have from a land where mountains, marshes, thin soil and short summers made life a continual struggle for existence. It was the vision of level fields, the marvellous fertility that could be had almost for the asking that cheered their tedious way across the Atlantic, up the Erie canal and around the great lakes in the early days. Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, are still the watchwords as they come and are household words in almost every cranny from Hammerfest to Gladstone."

With regard to the characteristics of these people, who constitute a most valuable element of the population, the passion for the possession of land and for the independence that goes with it is prominent. One of the most important indirect results of the love for land-ownership is the hastening of naturalization. The Scandinavian immigrant loses no time in taking out his "first papers," and he does not delay perfecting his title to full citizenship. His aptitude for politics and his interest in public affairs are natural, and no class of foreign born citizens enter upon the rights and duties of American citizenship with more enthusiasm or honest, intelligent appreciation of its high privileges. All who are familiar with the character of these people will agree with Prof. Babcock that society has little to fear from Scandinavian immigrants; certainly, as he says, not from illiteracy, for Norway, Sweden and Denmark are among the five states of Europe "nearly free from illiteracy." A Scan-

davian immigrant who has not a fair education is rare, and many of the immigrants are highly educated. They are essentially a religious people, and as a class are sober, industrious, frugal and law respecting. No people who come to the United States make better citizens or in proportion to numbers contribute more largely to the general welfare.

THE COAL COMBINE DEFIED.

The recent decision against the coal combine by a New Jersey court, the substance of which has been published in this paper, is received with a defiant smile by President McLeod of the Reading railroad, which is the lessee of the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley. He says that the decision will have no effect whatever upon the business of the combine, as the New Jersey Central, the road especially considered by the court, will now be managed by its own officers and will continue to be operated in the interest of the combine as if no decision against the lease had been rendered. "The continuance of the joint operation of these properties is assured," says President McLeod, and adds that whether the leases are ultimately sustained or not it "will make but an inappreciable difference in our plans." The manifesto of the Reading's president is one of defiance to the courts and the people. Here is an extract: "It will not affect the coal trade, either. No part of it is in the hands of either the Central, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company or the Port Reading. That is a wholly different subject. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company controls the output of the coal companies and most of the individual operators on all three lines by contracts in Pennsylvania, which it is authorized by law and its charter to make, and will continue in the future its business of putting its coal on the market at as fair prices as it is able to secure."

I am aware of no obligation under its charter, which was created by the state of Pennsylvania, which obligates the company to sell coal at a loss anywhere, nor to sell coal in New Jersey at any price, and it is even possible for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company to ship all its coal to tide through the state of Pennsylvania without giving to the state of New Jersey the benefit of any of this business.

When the leases were made President McLeod asserted that the prices of coal would not be advanced, and upon this ground the newspapers in the coal coal region, including all of the leading journals in Philadelphia, claimed that the combination would result advantageously to the public. But it now appears that the anthracite kings are so greedy for gain that they not only disregard the complaints of the people but also defy the courts. The combine deliberately declares that it "will continue in the future its business of putting its coal on the markets at as fair prices as it is able to secure." This simply means that it will demand the last cent that the people will pay for a commodity which is almost an absolute necessity of life.

The coal combine will probably find that its policy of evasion will not work. The Pennsylvania courts will undoubtedly render a decision similar to that rendered in New Jersey. The intent of the law is to prevent such conspiracies, and the idea that the leased roads can be operated by their own officers and still remain in the deal will soon be exploded. The constitutional provision upon which the several actions against the combine are based is intended for the protection of the public. It will be found impossible to evade both the letter and the spirit of the law, and the time is not far distant when the attitude of defiance now assumed by the coal barons will be abandoned. It is to be regretted, however, that they will be able to continue their robbery of the people until they are crushed by the higher courts.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN NEBRASKA.

The misrepresentations of the calamity howlers regarding the financial and business conditions in Nebraska are undoubtedly having an influence abroad detrimental to the state, as indicated by an article recently printed in the Milling World, an organ of the milling interests of the country, to which we referred a few days ago. That publication found in the crop figures and mortgage paying statistics of Nebraska satisfactory evidence of prosperity, but turning from these to the statements of the people who have made it their business for several years to disparage the material conditions here, it was naturally perplexed as to what to believe. A better acquaintance with the persons who are responsible for the calamity stories and with the motives which actuate them would relieve the mind of the editor of the Milling World of all doubt as to the trustworthiness of the crop figures and the mortgage paying statistics.

By way of showing the financial conditions in Nebraska, as indicated in the bank deposits, THE BEE prints elsewhere in this issue a tabulated statement of the deposits in the state banks of Nebraska, giving the amount in each county as shown by the July report of the state banking department and the total amount for the state deposited in the national banks, as shown by the last report of the comptroller of the currency. It will be seen that the aggregate amount of deposits less than three months ago in the banks of Nebraska was over \$32,000,000, the per capita for every man, woman and child in the state, according to the last census, being \$49.35. Certainly this shows that the people of this state are not impoverished, but on the contrary are in a very fair state of prosperity, comparing very favorably, we venture to assume, with those of other agricultural states. They are interesting and instructive figures, which we present, and they will repay careful examination.

THE ORIGIN OF CHOLERA EXPLAINED.

The Chicago Herald has a remarkable editorial article entitled "McKinleyism and Cholera." Many of the ills of mankind have been attributed to the republican protective policy by democratic newspapers, but we believe that the Herald is the first to claim that the cholera scourge in Europe was caused by the McKinley law. Here is a paragraph from the Herald's article referring to the effect which our protective policy has produced: "With all their sills and pestilence and pov-

erty they are the product of that policy which beats the earth with republican infamy. They have a right to demand from the dupes of McKinley a refund in this their great extremity. The McKinley bill will do it around the globe. It did, and they empty hands were lifted, bespeaking toward the land that had smitten them. It did, and they answered by sweeping a trail of sorrow and death from Russia to London. It did, and the blackened tongues of 400 corpses, corded in the deserted streets of Hamburg, protruded a hellish mockery of McKinley's progress. It did, and the sea reaped with a grave for the scores who made a brave race, but could not escape the death that is leagued with McKinley."

Although this is presented as a serious argument in behalf of free trade we cannot assume that our readers will require a refutation of the charge. It would be an insult to the intelligence of any American citizen to suppose that he would believe the republican party responsible for the cholera scourge in Europe.

In the whole history of American politics there never has been made against any party a charge so utterly groundless and foolish as this. If the Herald's article were a little less coherently written it would be reasonable to suppose that the author was a lunatic. The substance of the argument is, that the McKinley law has given the American workmen an advantage over those of Europe, and that the working classes across the sea have thus been reduced to poverty; and as poverty is sometimes associated with filth, and filth encourages the spread of cholera, therefore the scourge is due to the American protective tariff.

We cannot assume that any intelligent American reader will take a serious view of this remarkable argument against the McKinley law. It is presented only for the purpose of showing how desperately the free traders are butting their heads against the solid wall of facts.

EXCLUSIVE OF THE SINGLE COUNTY OF HUDSON, THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY HAS GIVEN REPUBLICAN PLURALITIES IN THE LAST THREE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. IT IS CLAIMED BY THE DEMOCRATS AS A SURE SIGN FOR CLEVELAND, BUT IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THEY ARE PREPARING TO MAKE A GREAT EFFORT THERE THIS YEAR.

There are various reasons why New Jersey is as likely to give her electoral vote to Harrison as to Cleveland next November, some of which are set forth by the New York Sun. "The New Jersey delegation in the Chicago convention," says that paper, "voted solidly against the lunacy section of the democratic platform—the free trade plank. Representing a strong manufacturing state, they were opposed to its adoption." The prohibitive vote, which has long been a considerable factor in the politics of that state, has now in great measure been regained by the republicans. The legislature that passed the bill making valid the Reading lease was strongly democratic in both branches, and as this has placed the democracy on record as favoring the coal combine, against which there is great popular indignation, they will inevitably prove damaging to the party in the coming election. These facts afford ground for the belief that the systematic and thorough work which the republicans are doing in that state will place it on the right side this year.

The plan of placing the national guard under the direct supervision of the secretary of war and establishing a bureau of the national guard in the War department is now discussed by militia officers all over the country. At present the appointment of officers and the authority to train the militia are reserved to the several states. It is thought that better results would be accomplished if the authority to control the state militia forces were vested in the War department. The national military system is regarded as dead under the present system by those who have made a study of it, and the measure which they propose may prove to be the only one by which it can be made effective.

THE LAW OPENLY DEFIED.

Chicago News: But the Reading combine snags its fingers in the face of the New Jersey court, defies public opinion and marks coal up another notch for September. The decision will have as much effect as if the injunction was directed against the coal barons. Here is open defiance of the law. Call out the troops. The question at issue now is law or lawlessness. The Reading injunction must be put down. The Chicago News: Does the president of the coal combine wish the American people to understand that he and those with whom he is associated are in defiance of the law? If so, let us assure him that the law will be enforced against him as against the Sioux. It sounds strangely when a millionaire preaches anarchy. And defiance of law is anarchy.

New York Herald: Now, it needs no argument to show that the open disregard of any law is a very bad thing for any community, but there are features about the decision of the highest tribunal of New Jersey, declaring the combination illegal and contrary to public policy, and announcing a purpose to disregard or evade the prohibition of the law, which are particularly noteworthy. The president talks as if what he intended to do was in some way in the public interest. As a matter of fact the plan is simply to levy tribute upon the entire coal consuming country in order to make profits for a wrecked, mismanaged and practically bankrupt trust.

Chicago Times: By the side of Grand Master Sweeney's foolish remark that "five hundred and fifteen switchmen cannot fight 3,000 soldiers," it may be well to place the insolent utterance of President McKinley, who informed the decision of Chancellor McGill declaring the Reading lease illegal and void. "The decision will have as much effect as if the injunction were directed against the Sioux Indians," said Mr. McLeod. It may be submitted to the head of the national combine that the "indefatigable" has commonly been able to enforce the decisions of its courts even against Sioux Indians.

Indianapolis Journal: The president of the Reading coal syndicate, who, according to the Associated Press, expresses contempt for the decision of the highest tribunal of New Jersey, declaring the combination illegal and contrary to public policy, and announces a purpose to disregard or evade the prohibition of the law, is the same man who, in 1884, called upon the state of New York to enforce the laws which guarantee him the right to operate his railroad in security. New York called several thousand armed men to protect this president's railroad, and now he sneers his fingers at the law of New Jersey. It may be necessary to call out the troops to compel trustees to obey the decrees of courts.

Chicago Tribune: President McLeod of the Reading railroad is quoted as saying that the decision by Chancellor McGill will have as much effect as if the injunction were directed against the Sioux Indians. If not deterred by higher courts he would have some changes in form of operation and in

personnel of the officers, but no bearing on actual results. He thinks the fact that the "friends of the Reading company" own a controlling interest in the Reading railroad of New Jersey "no legal decision can disturb them in their rights." No one wants to disturb the status quo in the "rights," but the public has rights also which the coal combine have violated, and those it is the business of the courts to conserve against those who have violated a false claim of right to wreck a railroad, or wreck the road itself, or rob a stage coach, or burglarize a residence, or do any one of the other things which are against the peace and dignity of the people.

New York World: It is the same old story of corporate defiance, not only of the rights of the public but of the law which is supposed to govern corporations as well as individuals. The Reading railroad has made a combination with other railroad and coal companies under which the price of coal has been increased a dollar a ton. The chancellor of New Jersey declares the contract to be illegal and the president of the Reading says that the combination will continue to exist and to rob the consumers of coal no matter what the law may say. Lawlessness, taking the form of violence, has just been suppressed in four states. Is not lawlessness defiance of statutes and the decisions of courts equally reprehensible?

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

Impatience is first cousin to anger. Kill your doubts, or they will kill you. A sucker on a cornstalk never helps it any. We love flowers most when we do not need bread.

It never takes a liar long to blind himself with his tongue. A selfish man has as much skill in it as a peep of gunpowder. Youth's greatest danger lies in its determination to have its own way.

Getting people into heaven is the hardest work God has to do. The hungriest men on earth today are those who have the most wealth. No aim in life is right that does not take into consideration the good of others.

A man with good principles and sticks to them, no matter who throws mud at him. Obscurity on earth will never keep anyone from owning a mansion near the throne in heaven.

There are no people who want religion, but they don't want enough to spell them for anything else. When an engineer wants to stop an engine, he puts a brake on the driving wheels, but not on the wheels that make them run. When you want to quit your meanness the work must begin on the inside.

The Pension Rolls and Death.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. They rest for their labors and their works do follow them. Last year, according to Commissioner Raum, 25,000 names were removed from the pension rolls by death; next year it will be 40,000 and the year following 50,000. The great pension roll will be a thing of the past almost before the public are aware of it.

Hill Grooming Peck.

New York Commercial. David B. Hill was right when he said he had no time to write a force bill scare. His hours were occupied in preparing or editing Peck's editorial, immediately following his arrival he told THE BEE correspondent that he would return to Chicago in two or three days. His return may be due to his intention to work under the auspices of the Canadian government and that, understand, is the assurance that we have received. We may be able to send some of our agents to Canada, though, to see just what is being done.

The attitude of Dr. Jenkins towards the local authorities is regarded by the authorities at Washington as a political move. No one has any idea that Dr. Jenkins would go far as to endeavor to injure the health of the people of the United States for the furtherance of his scheme for investing Tammany with the credit of keeping cholera out of the country.

Miscellaneous.

The United Veterans department of Iowa has applied for free quarters for 1,700 men at the reunion to be held here during the Grand Army encampment. The request cannot be granted as all the free quarters have been assigned. Canby post of Gladbrook, Ia., has applied for quarters for twelve men at the encampment.

Alfred Aldrich, postmaster at Vain, S. D., has resigned and has recommended T. J. Douthitt as his successor.

Census Superintendent Robert Porter is getting together material to supplement New York Labor Commissioner Peck's able argument in favor of the McKinley-Aldrich tariff law. He will have sworn statements from disinterested agents in the great manufacturing districts showing that the McKinley-Aldrich law has raised the wages of the laboring man everywhere. This material will be ready before the campaign. P. S. H.

FOUR POLITICAL FACTS.

Tecumseh Chieftain: The republican state ticket will get there this fall. Weeping Water Republicans: The popularity of the republican state ticket is growing every day. Central City Nonpareil: There are many prominent republicans in Nebraska who, if they would devote as much of their time and work for the success of the republican ticket

COLLECTED BRILLIANTS.

Somerville Journal: In a word, Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she was too foolish. Atchison Globe: Some men who aspire to be leaders haven't sense enough to follow. N. Y. Sun: It was probably the small boy who found the apple fruit who first said: "You live me a pain."

Indianapolis Journal: "Miss Blinms is so shy a creature, don't you think?" "Yes," she inherits that trait from her father." "I was not aware of that," said the other. "You would be if you had ever played poker with him."

The Dennison (Tex.) Herald, edited by a Maine man, does not like the Australian ballot system because "the ignorant residents in its general roundabout and secret peculiarities the prospect of getting a drink in a prohibition town."

Sittings: They have some queer sorts of whiskey bottles in Atlanta. One looks just like a book. Bacon must have had the perusal of one of these books in his mind when he said: "Reading makes a full man."

There are many men in the world who our feelings severely hurt: But the man who takes the bluest pat is the one who wears the black silk hat with a negligee outing shirt.

New York Herald: Druggist-Miss Bund was altogether too pretty to work at a soda fountain. How did her beauty interfere with her work? Druggist-She got her winks mixed up.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "I expect to see the time when electricity will be used for all cooking and heating purposes," remarked Van Buren. "Then I suppose bakers will sell omelet made bread," added Dinawiddle.

Washington Star: "Some ob de folks dat talk all folk says," said Uncle "Bastard," "ain't me ob a man dat sets down ter a signant mahogany table for eat trips."

Philadelphia Record: "You fellow citizens, will soon," exclaims the campaign orator, "constitute the rank and file of the republic."

Somerville Journal: The game of checkers was known to the ancient Egyptians, but whether the Pharaohs played checkers or not there is nothing in the present to show.

New York Sun: Brown-Who told you the apples in the next ward weren't ripe? Mrs. Brown-Johnnie had the colic all night.

WHIMSICAL.

Jersey City Town Talk. Oases made, how they sigh When a fellow is tight Who's got money? How they laugh at his wit And declare, too, that it is real funny! But the worst of it is We are worried-God wails! By the way, I'll be a class. For in stinking for him In their woman-like whim They fret about us.

A THOUGHT.

Harp's Bazar. When I'm at home and in my bed And slumbers o'er my eyelids sleep, I'll be an to first remark "Bless him who first invented sleep!" But when in church I find myself, And eyes wide open can't be kept, I'll be an to first remark "Who first forgot himself and slept."

TO OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

Judge Crouse will return to Nebraska in a few days. HIS RESIGNATION IS PERMANENT

He insists on the President Accepting it as Soon as His Desk is Clear -No String Attached to It.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 515 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3. Judge Crouse is clearing his desk as fast as he can with a view to leaving Washington early next week. He is due in Nebraska the latter part of the week and he wants to spend two or three days with his sister in New York before going west. A New York paper publishes the statement that Judge Crouse would return to Washington after the campaign. He denies this emphatically.

"My resignation has no string attached," he said to THE BEE correspondent. "I shall insist on its acceptance and the president, I have no doubt, will accept it as soon as I have done my work here next week."

Result of a Long Standing Feud. For a long time there has been a feud between Dr. Wyman, the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service, and Surgeon John S. Hamilton of the service. It arose from a contest over the position of supervising surgeon general. Dr. Hamilton resigned that position to go to Chicago, but after an experience in a general hospital he was recalled to the service and was brought to bear all the influence he had to procure a reappointment as supervising surgeon general.

He was brought in conflict with Dr. Wyman and Dr. Wyman got the office. Dr. Hamilton resigned the office and he is supposed to be waiting for a chance to succeed Dr. Wyman. When it was announced, therefore, that Dr. Hamilton had been appointed to Washington, Dr. Wyman thought that his coming might be against the wishes of Dr. Wyman.

The fact that Dr. Hamilton was Secretary Charles Foster's physician and was with him a year ago, added to the fact that it was announced from Chicago that Dr. Hamilton was to be appointed, by a telegram from the secretary, gave color to this story.

Wanted the Benefit of His Experience. Secretary Foster said this morning to THE BEE correspondent, before the arrival of Dr. Hamilton: "After a consultation between myself and the secretary, it was determined that it would be well for us to avail ourselves of the knowledge and experience of Dr. Hamilton, who has been through two campaigns in the service, and we thought it would be well to avail ourselves of his experience. So we sent for him to perform his duties while we have not determined."

Dr. Hamilton appeared to have determined for himself later, for after a conversation with the secretary, immediately following his arrival he told THE BEE correspondent that he would return to Chicago in two or three days. His return may be due to his intention to work under the auspices of the Canadian government and that, understand, is the assurance that we have received. We may be able to send some of our agents to Canada, though, to see just what is being done.

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Sittings: They have some queer sorts of whiskey bottles in Atlanta. One looks just like a book. Bacon must have had the perusal of one of these books in his mind when he said: "Reading makes a full man."

There are many men in the world who our feelings severely hurt: But the man who takes the bluest pat is the one who wears the black silk hat with a negligee outing shirt.

New York Herald: Druggist-Miss Bund was altogether too pretty to work at a soda fountain. How did her beauty interfere with her work? Druggist-She got her winks mixed up.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "I expect to see the time when electricity will be used for all cooking and heating purposes," remarked Van Buren. "Then I suppose bakers will sell omelet made bread," added Dinawiddle.

Washington Star: "Some ob de folks dat talk all folk says," said Uncle "Bastard," "ain't me ob a man dat sets down ter a signant mahogany table for eat trips."

Philadelphia Record: "You fellow citizens, will soon," exclaims the campaign orator, "constitute the rank and file of the republic."

Somerville Journal: The game of checkers was known to the ancient Egyptians, but whether the Pharaohs played checkers or not there is nothing in the present to show.

New York Sun: Brown-Who told you the apples in the next ward weren't ripe? Mrs. Brown-Johnnie had the colic all night.

WHIMSICAL.

Jersey City Town Talk. Oases made, how they sigh When a fellow is tight Who's got money? How they laugh at his wit And declare, too, that it is real funny! But the worst of it is We are worried-God wails! By the way, I'll be a class. For in stinking for him In their woman-like whim They fret about us.

A THOUGHT.

Harp's Bazar. When I'm at home and in my bed And slumbers o'er my eyelids sleep, I'll be an to first remark "Bless him who first invented sleep!" But when in church I find myself, And eyes wide open can't be kept, I'll be an to first remark "Who first forgot himself and slept."

SOME NOTED MEN.

M. E. Galloway of Haldon, Mo., is proud of the fact that he is a lineal descendant of the original Mother Goose.